

Topicality File

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its transportation infrastructure investment in the United States.

Topicality File	1
T—United States Federal Government Means Not the States or International	2
T—United States Federal Government is All Three Branches (O-Spec)	3
T—Should Means Demands Aren't Topical	4
T—Substantially Means Without Material Qualification	5
T—Increase Means Not New	6
T—Transportation Infrastructure is Hardware Not Operation	7
T—Infrastructure Investment is Long Term	8
Definitions—United States Federal Government	9
Definitions—The United States	10
Definitions—The United States	11
Definitions—Federal	12
Definitions—Government	13
Definitions—Government	14
Definitions—Should	15
Definitions—Substantially	16
Definitions—Substantially	17
Definitions—Increase	18
Definitions—Increase	19
Definitions—Its	20
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure (Federal Definition)	21
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Given to States	22
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Surface Transit	23
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure (Specific Programs)	24
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Not Land Use	25
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Lighting and Cleanliness	26
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Freight/Goods	27
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Sidewalks/Bike Lanes	28
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Tolls	29
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Public/Private Partnerships	30
Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Investment Includes Loans/Bonds/Financing	31
Definitions—Investment is Giving Money	32
Definitions—Investment Requires Expectation of Profit	33
Definitions—Investment Infrastructure Shouldn't Be Financially Defined	34
Definitions—In	35
Definitions—In	36

T—United States Federal Government Means Not the States or International

A. DEFINITION: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON THAT CONTAINS THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

WORDNET 1997 [PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, www.dictionary.com //k bk]

the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the US

[syn: [United States government](#), [United States](#), [U.S. government](#), [U.S.](#)]

B. VIOLATION: THE PLAN DOESN'T USE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; RATHER, IT ADVOCATES STATE ACTION, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY**C. STANDARDS:**

1. **LIMITS: LIMITING THE AFF TO USING THE USFG IS NECESSARY TO LIMIT THE TOPIC- ALLOWING THE AFF INFINITE AGENTS PREVENTS NEGATIVE PREDICTABILITY AND REQUIRES INFINITE PREP. THERE ARE A TON OF TREATIES ON THIS TOPIC THAT SHOULD BE NEGATIVE COUNTERPLAN GROUND.**
2. **GROUND: THE AFF GUTS NEGATIVE GROUND BY TAKING AWAY ALL DISAD AND COUNTERPLAN GROUND – WE CAN'T ANSWER THE AFF WHEN THEY'RE NOT EVEN REQUIRED TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS OF AGENCY**

D. TOPICALITY IS A VOTING ISSUE FOR REASONS OF GROUND AND FAIRNESS

**T—United States Federal Government is All Three Branches
(O-Spec)****A. DEFINITION: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT**

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY in 1990 [6th edition, p 695]

In the United States, government consists of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches in addition to administrative agencies.

B. VIOLATION: THE AFFIRMATIVE DOESN'T USE ALL THREE BRANCHES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN**C. STANDARDS**

1. LIMITS: TOPICALITY IS KEY TO LIMITING THE TOPIC TO A REASONABLE SIZE, AND ALLOWING A PROLIFERATION OF DIFFERENT AGENCY AFFIRMATIVES EXPLODES THE TOPIC.
2. GROUND: TOPICALITY PRESERVES A FAIR DIVISION OF GROUND BETWEEN THE NEGATIVE AND THE AFFIRMATIVE, AND THERE'S NO WAY TO GET DISADVANTAGE LINKS WHEN THE AFF CAN CHOOSE REALLY INSIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF THE AFF.

D. VOTERS: TOPICALITY IS A VOTER FOR THE REASONS ABOVE AND FAIRNESS

T—Should Means Demands Aren't Topical**A. DEFINITION: SHOULD MEANS MANDATORY**

WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY 2003, AT ONELOOK.COM

USED IN LAWS, REGULATIONS, OR DIRECTIVES TO EXPRESS WHAT IS MANDATORY.

B. VIOLATION: THE PLAN DOES NOT NECESSARILY HAPPEN; RATHER THAN STATING WHAT THE USFG SHOULD DO IT STATES WHAT THE AFFIRMATIVE TEAM WANTS IT TO DO, MAKING THE PLAN NOT MANDATORY.

C. STANDARDS:

1. LIMITS: THIS INTERPRETATION IS CRITICAL TO LIMITING OUT AFFS THAT REFUSE TO ENGAGE THE STATE OR DEFEND STATE ACTION.

2. GROUND: ALLOWING DEMANDS TO BE TOPICAL MAKES THE AFF CONDITIONAL BECAUSE THEY COULD ALWAYS ARGUE THAT THE PLAN DOESN'T HAPPEN, TAKING OUT ALL OF OUR DISAD LINKS. AFF CONDITIONALITY UNIQUELY SKEWS NEGATIVE GROUND BY JUSTIFYING 2AR REPLANNING.

D. VOTER: TOPICALITY IS A VOTING ISSUE FOR REASONS FOR GROUND AND FAIRNESS.

T—Substantially Means Without Material Qualification

A. INTERPRETATION: SUBSTANTIALLY IS WITHOUT MATERIAL QUALIFICATIONS

B. VIOLATION: THE PLAN SELECTS A SPECIFIC SECTION OR CATEGORY OF EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT TO INCREASE, RATHER THAN SIMPLY REDUCING ON THE WHOLE THIS IS NOT TOPICAL.

C. STANDARDS

1. LIMITS-THERE ARE A TON OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF EXPLORATION THAT COULD BE INCREASED. LIMITING THE AFF TO THE MECHANISM OF INCREASE RATHER THAN THE SPECIFIC PROGRAM IS CRUCIAL SINCE OTHERWISE THE AFFIRMATIVE WOULD BE ABLE TO USE NEARLY INFINITE SPECIFIC GROUPINGS TO ELIMINATE NEGATIVE LINK GROUND

2. GROUND-IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO RESEARCH EVERY DIFFERENT OBJECT OR WAY TO EXPLORE. GENERIC DISADVANTAGE AND COUNTERPLAN GROUND IS BEST SERVED BY REQUIRING THE AFF TO BE AS BIG AND COMPREHENSIVE AS POSSIBLE.

D. VOTING ISSUE: TOPICALITY IS A VOTING ISSUE FOR REASONS OF FAIRNESS AND GROUND

T—Increase Means Not New**A. DEFINITION: INCREASE IS THE PROCESS OF BEING BIGGER**

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

3: a process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important; "the increase in unemployment"; "the growth of population" [syn: increment, growth] [ant: decrease]

B. VIOLATION: THE PLAN ESTABLISHES A NEW TYPE OF EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN ENGAGING THE PROCESS OF MAKING CURRENT ONES BIGGER. THIS MAKES THEM NOT TOPICAL.

C. STANDARDS:

1. LIMITS: MAKING CURRENT PROGRAMS BIGGER IS CRITICAL TO LIMITS ON THE TOPIC – THERE ARE A TON OF DIFFERENT WAYS TO INCREASE THESE PROJECTS IN ADDITION TO A LARGE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES AND AREAS TOO EXPLORE UNDER THE AFF INTERPRETATION. THE NEG PROVIDES THE ONLY LIMIT ON THE TOPIC.

2. GROUND: NEGATIVE GROUND STEMS OFF OF ABILITY TO FIND POLICIES IN THE LITERATURE – THE AFF GUTS OUR ABILITY TO GET DISADS OR COUNTERPLANS, SINCE THEY ALL ASSUME STATUS QUO ACTIONS.

D. TOPICALITY IS A VOTING ISSUE FOR REASONS OF GROUND AND FAIRNESS

T—Transportation Infrastructure is Hardware Not Operation**A. Interpretation—Transportation Infrastructure is the Hardware Not the Software—
Operations, Regulations, Privatization, Etc. aren't T**

Chantal C. Cantarelli, Bent Flyvbjerg, Eric J.E. Molin and Bert van Wee, University of Oxford and Delft University of Technology, "Cost Overruns in Large-scale Transportation Infrastructure Projects: Explanations and Their Theoretical Embeddedness," European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research, March 2010

(http://www.ejtir.tbm.tudelft.nl/issues/2010_01/pdf/2010_01_01.pdf)

We define transportation infrastructure projects as follows: 'Transport infrastructures include roads, rail lines, channels, (extensions to) airports and harbours, bridges and tunnels. Of these projects it is the 'hardware' that is considered, and the "software", i.e. projects relating to deregulations, liberalization, privatization, and so forth is excluded'. The literature did not provide one minimum cost level that is generally applied to mark a large-scale project. A large-scale project is defined in this paper by a minimum cost level of 500 million euros.

B. Violation—Plan is For the Operations of Transportation, Not the Infrastructure Project Itself**C. Reasons to Prefer**

- 1. Limits—The Aff Interpretation Allows the Affirmative to Invest In All the Same Projects as the Neg But In Multiple Different Ways that Don't Require an Actual Expansion of Services, Routes, Etc.**
- 2. Ground—The Negative Should be Able to Argue that Status Quo Infrastructure is Adequate and Can Simply Be Improved, Without the Necessity of Creating New Infrastructure Projects**

D. Topicality is a Voting Issue for Reasons of Fairness, Education and Limits

T—Infrastructure Investment is Long Term**A. Interpretation—Infrastructure Investment is a Long Term Project**

MEKETA INVESTMENT GROUP, “White Paper on Infrastructure,” December 31st, 2008
(<http://www.globalenergyinvestors.com/Meketa%20Infrastructure%20White%20Paper.pdf>)

The infrastructure asset class includes a range of sub-sectors, stages of investment, and geographic regions. While the combination of individual factors can offer distinct risk/return characteristics, infrastructure investments share several basic features that make them attractive to institutional investors. Infrastructure investing typically involves investing in assets where the ability for competitors to enter the market is highly constrained by either capital costs or governmental control, resulting in natural barriers to entry. Further, most infrastructure assets involve very long-term contracts to provide necessary services for extended periods (e.g., twenty years or more).

B. Violation—The Plan is a One Shot Investment, Not a Long Term Created Project**C. Reasons to Prefer**

- 1. Limits—The Affirmative Explodes the Topic By Allowing Investment Both in Long Term Projects and Short Term Quick Fixes to Existing Infrastructure Situations**
- 2. Ground—Negative Link Ground is Premised on Long Term Investment that Costs Substantial Amounts and Requires Political Attention and Capital**

D. Topicality is a Voting Issue for Reasons of Fairness, Education and Ground

Definitions—United States Federal Government**THE TERM UNITED STATES NECESSARILY INCLUDES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

WORDNET 1997 [PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, www.dictionary.com //k bk]

the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the US

[syn: [United States government](#), [United States](#), [U.S. government](#), [U.S.](#)]

A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

WORDNET 1997 [PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, www.dictionary.com //k bk]

federal government, n : a government with strong central powers

Definitions—The United States

UNITED STATES

MERRIAM WEBSTER 2005 [<http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary> , //kbbk]

: a federation of states especially when forming a nation in a usually specified territory
<advocating a *United States* of Europe>

UNITED STATES

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed via dictionary.com //kbbk]

1: North American republic containing 50 states - 48 conterminous states in North America plus Alaska in northwest North America and the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean; achieved independence in 1776 [syn: [United States](#), [United States of America](#), [America](#), [US](#), [U.S.](#), [USA](#), [U.S.A.](#)]

UNITED STATES

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed via dictionary.com //kbbk]

2: the executive and legislative and judicial branches of the federal government of the United States [syn: [United States government](#), [United States](#), [U.S. government](#), [US Government](#), [U.S.](#)]

UNITED STATES

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

United States or United States of America *Abbr.* U.S. or US or U.S.A. or USA

A country of central and northwest North America with coastlines on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It includes the noncontiguous states of Alaska and Hawaii and various island territories in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. The area now occupied by the contiguous 48 states was originally inhabited by numerous Native American peoples and was colonized beginning in the 16th century by Spain, France, the Netherlands, and England. Great Britain eventually controlled most of the Atlantic coast and, after the French and Indian Wars (1754-1763), the Northwest Territory and Canada. The original Thirteen Colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776 and formed a government under the Articles of Confederation in 1781, adopting (1787) a new constitution that went into effect after 1789. The nation soon began to expand westward. Growing tensions over the issue of Black slavery divided the country along geographic lines, sparking the secession of the South and the Civil War (1861-1865). The remainder of the 19th century was marked by increased westward expansion, industrialization, and the influx of millions of immigrants. The United States entered World War II after the Japanese attack (1941) on Pearl Harbor and emerged after the war as a world power. Washington, D.C., is the capital and New York the largest city. Population: 260,651,000.

Definitions—The United States

UNITED STATES

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

1. The proper name or distinctive title of a confederacy, federation, or union of States. In later use freq. construed as a singular.

a. The kingdom or republic of Holland, = the United Provinces (UNITED ppl. a. 4). Also *attrib.* Now *rare* or *Hist.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 94 The Territory of Utrecht is also associated under the same United States. c1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Barnavelt* V. iii, in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 306 Do you hold the United States so tame to feare him? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 929 By the publick and private colloquies of the United States people. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 168 The United States, overwhelmed with the expence of the war,..were extremely desirous of an accommodation.

b. The Republic of North America. Abbrev. *U.S.* or *U.S.A.* (Cf. STATE n. 31c, d, and *United Colonies* UNITED ppl. a. 4a.)

1776 *Jrnls. Continental Congress* (1906) VI. 865 Resolved, that the inhabitants of Canada, captivated by the United States..be released and sent home. 1781 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403 You will never have peace while the Britons have a company of soldiers at liberty within the United States. 1781-8 in *Bryce Amer. Commw.* (1888) I. 569 The style of this Confederacy shall be, 'The United States of America'. 1812 EARL OF LIVERPOOL in *Examiner* 11 May 292/2 The United States had assumed a very warlike attitude. a1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 18 The United States have been regarded by this class of men as fair game. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 759/1 The United States..was anxious to establish what Great Britain was not disposed to grant. *attrib.* 1819 G. FLAGG *Let.* 12 June in *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 1910 (1912) XV. 165 They settle on united States land. 1840 (*title*), *United States Digest*. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 13/2 The officers of the United States navy. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xix. 246 The United States government.

c. In other applications (see *quots.*).

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 734 New Granada (since 1858 the official designation has been The Granadian Confederation, and since 1862, The United States of Colombia). 1890 *Hazell's Annual* 64/2 That the provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil.

d. **United States of Europe**: Europe considered as a single political entity, formed by the union of its constituent states.

1869 *Beehive* 18 Sept. 4/4 The Labour Question in Europe... 'The United States of Europe' is becoming an established phrase. 1914 *Contemp. Rev.* CVI. 633, I am not proposing a United States of Europe, much less of the world. 1930 W. S. CHURCHILL in *J. Colville Churchillians* (1981) xiii. 206 The conception of a United States of Europe is right. 1940 H. G. WELLS *New World Order* §7. 104, I find most of these United States of Europe movements are now jumping on to the Federation band-waggon. 1990 *Times* 13 Dec. 10/4 Economic and monetary union..would, the former chancellor..said last year, inevitably lead to the United States of Europe.

UNITED STATES

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

2. The form of English spoken in the United States of North America or regarded as distinctly American. **to talk United States**, to use strong language, to express oneself forcibly.

1891 E. ROPER *Track & Trail* ix. 134 Most of the ladies spoke decided 'United States'; one was 'Dutch',..and one..had a decided British accent. 1898 HAMBLETON *Gen. Manager's Story* x. 134 If he made any disparaging comments..I vowed to myself that I'd talk United States to him if I lost my job by it.

Definitions—Federal

FEDERAL

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

gen. Of or pertaining to a covenant, compact, or treaty. Obs.

1660 [STILLINGFL.](#) Iren. I. iv. (1662) 91 The sprinkling of the blood which was the main thing intended here as a federal rite. 1701 [GREW](#) Cosm. Sacra III. iv. 113 The Romans compell'd them..contrary to all Federal Right and Justice..to part with Sardinia. 1789 [G. WHITE](#) Selborne (1853) 336 Not so the sage: inspired with pious awe He hails the federal arch. 1825 [T. JEFFERSON](#) Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 15 Our connection had been federal only, and was now dissolved by the commencement of hostilities.

FEDERAL

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

2. a. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, that form of government in which two or more states constitute a political unity while remaining more or less independent with regard to their internal affairs.

This sense arises from the contextual meaning of phrases like *federal union*, in which the adj. was originally used in sense 1a.

[1707 [SETON](#) *Sp. in Sc. Parlt. in Parl. Hist.* VI. App. 142 Sweden and Denmark were united by a federal compact under one monarch.] 1777 [ROBERTSON](#) *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 197 The celebrated league, that united the Five Nations in Canada into a federal republic. 1787 [J. BARLOW](#) *Oration* 4 July 8 The establishment of a permanent federal system. 1832 [LEWIS](#) *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* x. 88 A federal government is when an union is formed between several States. 1837 [J. C. CALHOUN](#) *Wks.* III. 166 The party who believed that this was a Federal Republic. 1851 [H. MARTINEAU](#) *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. V. xii. 449 The scheme of constituting a federal union of the British North American provinces. 1874 [STUBBS](#) *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 26 There was not..any federal bond among the several tribes.

FEDERAL

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

b. Of or pertaining to the political unity so constituted, as distinguished from the separate states composing it.

1789 [T. JEFFERSON](#) *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 They have passed a bill rendering every person holding any federal office incapable of holding at the same time any State office. 1796 [WASHINGTON](#) *Let. Writings* 1892 XIII. 342 One or other of the proprietors in the Federal City. 1844 [THIRLWALL](#) *Greece* VIII. lxi. 83 The federal sovereignty resided in the general assembly. 1876 [MATHEWS](#) *Coinage* xxi. 198 It was not until several years after the declaration of Independence (1776) that a Federal coinage was issued. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 Into both federal and cantonal legislation the Referendum has been introduced.

FEDERAL

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

3. *U.S. Hist.* a. Favouring the establishment of a strong federal, i.e. central government.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 21 [The people of Massachusetts] forward in promoting the federal interest. 1789 [T. JEFFERSON](#) *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 Everywhere the elections are federal. 1796 [MORSE](#) *Amer. Geog.* I. 587 Marylanders..are in general very federal. 1839 [J. C. CALHOUN](#) *Wks.* III. 391 He [Hamilton] is the..impersonation of the national or Federal School..as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican School. 1888 [BRYCE](#) *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 332 The disappearance of the Federal party between 1815 and 1820 left the Republicans masters of the field.

Definitions—Government

GOVERNMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

1. The action of governing (see senses of the vb.). a. The action of ruling; continuous exercise of authority over the action of subjects or inferiors; authoritative direction or regulation; control, rule.
 c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuuau's Theat. World* Hivb, A king or a prince..that hath under his governement so manye thousands of men. 1666 P. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 184 That the Governm^t of the Church of Christ ought to bee manag'd by the Ministers of Christ. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 45 The government of the tongue..relates chiefly to conversation. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 4 We are all under its [sin's] power and government. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, God's eternal government approved. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 88 The Dean was charged with the government of a..number of youths of high connections. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1043 They..[horses], like creatures gently born,..felt Her low firm voice and tender government.

GOVERNMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

The action of ruling and directing the affairs of a state; political rule and administration. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vii. §1 The business of government is to promote the happiness of the society by punishing and rewarding. 1841 E. MIALl in *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* i. (1865) 1 Government is a problem to be worked like any other question of business. 1895 MORLEY in *Daily News* 30 May 2/1 All government is difficult.

GOVERNMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

3. a. The office or function of governing or ruling; authority to govern; the command of an army or fortress (*obs.*).
 1584 D. POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 69 The rule and Gouernment of North Wales. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 37 The first..Of all the house had charge and governement, As Guardian and Steward of the rest. 1593 SHAKES. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 24, I here resigne my Gouernment to thee. 1610 ——— *Temp.* I. ii. 75 The Government I cast vpon my brother. 1651 HOBBS *Gov. & Soc.* x. §16. 163 The government it self, or the administration of its affairs, are better committed to one, then many. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Matt. x. 2 Peter had a priority, though no Government over the rest. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 915 He was..perswaded..to accept the Government of Dover Castle. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Prometheus obtained the government of a part of Armenia. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 333 He would learn..to look upon government as an absolute function of the Sovereign.

Definitions—Government

GOVERNMENT INVOLVES RULEMAKING AND BUREAUCRACY

OXFORD PAPERBACK DICTIONARY 2002 [accessed at www.onelook.com //kbbk]
administration, authority, bureaucracy, conduct of state affairs, constitution, control, direction, domination, management, oversight, regime, regulation, rule, sovereignty, supervision, surveillance, sway. 2 administration, bureaucracy, leadership, ministry.

GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

MIRIAM WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY 2003 [accessed at www.onelook.com //kbbk]
the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it **b** : the complex of political institutions, laws, and customs through which the function of [governing](#) is carried out

GOVERNMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

6. a. The system according to which a nation or community is governed; form or kind of polity. Often with defining word indicating either the nature of the community governed, as in *civil* or *political*, *church* or *ecclesiastical government*, or the kind of organization adopted, as in *monarchical*, *oligarchical*, *republican government*; *episcopal*, *presbyterian government*.

1553 [BRENDÉ Q. Curtius](#) 48 He passed..vnto the inwarde partes of Egypt, and set a staie and order of the gouernment of the countrey. 1588 [Marpel. Epist. \(Arb.\)](#) 4 The Church gouernment prescribed in the worde. 1604 [EDMONDS Observ. Cæsar's Comm.](#) 28 Gouernment is defined, to be an establishing of order best fitting the maintenance of a people, in a peaceable and happie life. 1605 [CAMDEN Rem.](#) 2 Gouernement Ecclesiasticall, and Civill. 1660 [MILTON Free Commw.](#) 3 Depriving our selves the instant fruition of that free government which we have so dearly purchasd. a1698 [TEMPLE Hist. Eng.](#) (1699) 9 Their Government was like that of the ancient Gauls, of several small Nations under several petty Princes. 1733 [POPE Ess. Man](#) III. 303 For Forms of Government let fools contest. 1735-8 [BOLINGBROKE On Parties](#) 142 A Government by Will, never prevail'd in Britain. 1748-9 [GRAY Let. Poems](#) (1775) 201 The three sorts of government, Despotism, the limited Monarchy, and the Republican. 1769 [ROBERTSON Chas. V](#) (1813) VI. VI. 107 But Loyola..appointed that the Government of his order should be purely monarchical. 1771 [Junius Lett.](#) xlvii. 249 The government of England is a government of law. 1809-10 [COLERIDGE Friend](#) (1865) 103 Government must have originated in choice and an agreement. 1874 [BANCROFT Footpr. Time](#) i. 43 Government, in early times, was very imperfectly organized.

GOVERNMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

7. The governing power in a state; the body of persons charged with the duty of governing. This may be viewed in two aspects, giving rise to two distinct senses of the word, which however often coincide in use. a. As a permanent entity (cf. 'the Crown', 'Parliament', etc.), irrespective of the changes in the persons who hold office. Hence often practically equivalent to [STATE](#), esp. when used *attrib.* b. As constituted afresh by the appointment of a number of persons to certain official positions; in England, synonymous with *ministry* or *administration*. Often used without article. *to form a government*: said of the action of the prime minister in filling up those offices, the holders of which are jointly with himself responsible for the administration of the country.

Definitions—Should

SHOULD IS A COMMAND USED IN LAWS, REGULATIONS OR DIRECTIVES

WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY 2003 [accessed at www.onelook.com //kbk]

2 a -- used to express a command or exhortation <you *shall* go> **b** -- used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory <it *shall* be unlawful to carry firearms>

SHOULD EXPRESSES OBLIGATION OR EXPEDIENCY

WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY 2003 [accessed at www.onelook.com //kbk]

2 -- used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency <'tis commanded I *should* do so -- Shakespeare> <this is as it *should* be -- H. L. Savage> <you *should* brush your teeth after each meal>

SHOULD

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed at dictionary.com//kbk]

aux.v. Past tense of shall

SHOULD

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed at dictionary.com//kbk]

Used to express obligation or duty: *You should send her a note.*

SHOULD

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed at dictionary.com//kbk]

Used to express probability or expectation: *They should arrive at noon.*

SHOULD

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed at dictionary.com//kbk]

Used to express conditionality or contingency: *If she should fall, then so would I.*

SHOULD

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*, accessed at dictionary.com//kbk]

Used to moderate the directness or bluntness of a statement: *I should think he would like to go.*

Definitions—Substantially

SUBSTANTIALLY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

Of, relating to, or having substance; material.

SUBSTANTIALLY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

True or real; not imaginary.

SUBSTANTIALLY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

Solidly built; strong.

SUBSTANTIALLY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

Ample; sustaining: *a substantial breakfast*.

SUBSTANTIALLY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent: *won by a substantial margin*.

SUBSTANTIALLY

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

to a great extent or degree; "I'm afraid the film was well over budget"; "painting the room white made it seem considerably (or substantially) larger"; "the house has fallen considerably in value"; "the price went up substantially" [syn: [well](#), [considerably](#)]

SUBSTANTIALLY

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed via dictionary.com//kbbk]

2: in a strong substantial way; "the house was substantially built"

SUBSTANTIALLY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

4. In all essential characters or features; in regard to everything material; in essentials; to all intents and purposes; in the main.

1781 [COWPER](#) Hope 398 For aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree.

1800 [J. FOSTER](#) in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 135 They substantially agree with me. 1855

[MACAULAY](#) Hist. Eng. xix. IV. 287 It is..reasonable to believe that his narrative is

substantially true. 1856 [FROUDE](#) Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 134 Demands..which, though

taking many forms, resolved themselves substantially into one. 1865 [MOZLEY](#) Miracles

i. 7 Extraordinary Divine agency partakes substantially of a miraculous character. 1875

[WHITNEY](#) Life Lang. xii. 240 It has maintained its own institutions..substantially

unchanged from the very dawn of the historic period. 1881 [WESTCOTT](#) & [HORT](#) Grk.

N.T. Introd. §17 Texts substantially free from the later corruptions.

Definitions—Substantially

SUBSTANTIALLY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

In substance; in one's or its substantial nature or existence; as a substantial thing or being.
 1398 [TREVISIA](#) Barth. De P.R. XI. i. (1495) 381 Ayere is a symple element substancyaly moyste and hote. 14.. tr. Honorius August. Elucid. (1909) 3 [b](#)ou³ he [God] be ouer al wi^b his myght, he is substancialy in [b](#)e vndirstonding heuene. 1447 [O. BOKENHAM](#) Seyntys (Roxb.) 82 Ye al thre In personys distynct substancially Arn but oo god in trinite. 1564 [T. DORMAN](#) Proufe cert. Art. Relig. 83b, Christes fleshe and bloud..is present..in humain substance, therefore substantially. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 766 [The soul] doth not die with the bodie..because it liueth substantially. 1635 [JACKSON](#) Creed VIII. i. 6 Being first made substantially man, that hee might be for a time essentially and formally a servant. 1635 [E. PAGITT](#) Christianogr. I. iii. (1636) 137 The holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father by the Sonne, eternally, and substantially. 1667 [MILTON](#) P.L. III. 140 The Son of God was seen Most glorious, in him all his Father shon Substantially express'd. 1678 [GALE](#) Crt. Gentiles IV. III. 9 By actions modally evil, they generally understand such as are substantially good, yet have some modal accidental vitiositie. 1768 [TUCKER](#) Lt. Nat. I. I. i. 19 That which discerns is numerically and substantially distinct from that which is discerned. 1824 [SCOTT](#) St. Ronan's xxi, You have the said Willie corporally and substantially in presence before you. 1849 [ROCK](#) Ch. Fathers I. i. 15 That the Mass is a sacrifice in which the Body and Blood of Christ are truly and substantially present.

SUBSTANTIALLY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

b. Essentially, intrinsically.
 1649 [JER. TAYLOR](#) Gt. Exemp. Pref. §32 That which substantially distinguishes Man from Man, or an Angel from an Angel. a1688 [CUDWORTH](#) Immut. Mor. (1731) 65 Tho' this Old Atomical Philosophy be most solidly and substantially true. 1842 [H. ROGERS](#) Introd. Burke's Wks. 48 An..exaggerated representation of what was substantially important truth.

SUBSTANTIALLY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

Actually, really.
 1802 [WORDSW.](#) Misc. Sonn. II. xi, There [in the glowing west] stood Indian citadel, Temple of Greece, and minster with its tower Substantially expressed. 1805 [A. KNOX](#) Rem. (1834) I. 16 In no human being, surely, was every possible part of this picture so substantially realised.

SUBSTANTIALLY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //kbbk]

1. In a sound or solid manner; on a firm or solid basis; effectively, thoroughly, properly, soundly. a. qualifying verbs. Freq. in the 16th and 17th c. in a large variety of contexts.
 1505 Facsimiles Nat. MSS. I. 101 Whiche picture they shall substantially note and marke in every poincte soo that it agree in likenesse to the veray visage of the said Quene. a1513 [FABYAN](#) Chron. VI. cxlv. (1811) 132 Charlis hauynge thus the rule & gouernaunce, rulyd it well & substancially. 1521 [FISHER](#) Serm. agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 327 Our souerayne lorde..hath with his pen so substauncyally foghten agaynst Martyn luther. 1523 in Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. Coll. IV. 213 To serve the Citie substantially unto Mighelmasse with candell after 1d. the li. ?a1533 [FRITH](#) Disput. Purgat. (1829) 107, I pray you see how substantially he answereth the argument. 1573 Art of Limming 3 Laye on thy syse somewhat substancially. 1574 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 155 Yt was substancyally provyd..that he had verye..dysceyfully..behauyd him selfe.

Definitions—Increase

INCREASE

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition 2000 [Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, accessed at www.dictionary.com//kbbk]
To multiply; reproduce.

INCREASE

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition 2000 [Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, accessed at www.dictionary.com//kbbk]
v. tr. To make greater or larger.

INCREASE

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition 2000 [Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, accessed at www.dictionary.com//kbbk]
n. (nkrs) The act of increasing: a steady increase in temperature.

INCREASE

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition 2000 [Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, accessed at www.dictionary.com//kbbk]
The amount or rate by which something is increased: a tax increase of 15 percent.

INCREASE

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition 2000 [Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company, accessed at www.dictionary.com//kbbk]

Synonyms: increase, expand, enlarge, extend, augment, multiply

1 These verbs mean to make or become greater or larger. Increase sometimes suggests steady growth: The mayor's political influence rapidly increased. "No machines will increase the possibilities of life. They only increase the possibilities of idleness" (John Ruskin). To expand is to increase in size, area, volume, bulk, or range: He inhaled deeply, expanding his chest. "Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion" (C. Northcote Parkinson). Enlarge refers to expansion in size, extent, capacity, or scope: The landowner enlarged her property by repeated purchases. My knowledge of literature has enlarged considerably since I joined a reading group. To extend is to lengthen in space or time or to broaden in range: The transit authority extended the subway line to the next town. The baseball season extends into October. Augment usually applies to what is already developed or well under way: She augmented her collection of books each month. His depression augments with each visit to the hospital. To multiply is to increase in number, especially by propagation or procreation: "As for my cats, they multiplied" (Daniel Defoe). "May thy days be multiplied!" (Sir Walter Scott).

INCREASE MEANS NET INCREASE

Words and Phrases Vol 20 A 2004

La.App.2 Cir. 1972 Within insurance company's superintendent's employment contract, "increase" meant net increase in premiums generated by agent calculated by subtracting "lapses" or premiums lost on policies previously issued from gross premiums added by new policies sold and "one time" meant payment made as salary or bonus to agent on dollar for dollar or "one for one" basis measured by net increase. – Lanier v Trans-World Life Ins. Co. 258 So.2d 103 –Insurance 1652(1).

Definitions—Increase

INCREASE IMPLIES PRE-EXISTENCE

Merriam Webster's Dictionary 1998

Increase: to make greater, argument, implies to what is already well grown, or well developed

INCREASE MEANS TO MULTIPLY

Websters Revised Unabridged Dictionary 1996

To multiply by the production of young; to be fertile, fruitful, or prolific

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

n 1: a quantity that is added; "there was an addition to property taxes this year"; "they recorded the cattle's gain in weight over a period of weeks" [syn: addition, gain]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

2: a change resulting in an increase; "the increase is scheduled for next month" [ant: decrease]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

3: a process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important; "the increase in unemployment"; "the growth of population" [syn: increment, growth] [ant: decrease]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

4: the amount by which something increases; "they proposed an increase of 15 percent in the fare" [syn: increment] [ant: decrease]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

5: the act of increasing something; "he gave me an increase in salary" [syn: step-up] [ant: decrease]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

v 1: become bigger or greater in amount; "The amount of work increased" [ant: decrease]

INCREASE

WORDNET 2003 [WORDNET 2.0, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, accessed at dictionary.com//kbbk]

2: make bigger or more; "The boss finally increased her salary"; "The university increased the number of students it admitted" [ant: decrease]

Definitions—Its

ITS

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 2000 [The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, accessed via dictionary.com/]

The possessive form of *it*.

Used as a modifier before a noun: *The airline canceled its early flight to New York.*

ITS

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 2005 [Copyright © Oxford University Press 2005, accessed at <http://dictionary.oed.com.gate.lib.buffalo.edu/entrance.dtl> //]

A. As *adj. poss. pron.* Of or belonging to it, or that thing (L. *ejus*); also *refl.*, Of or belonging to itself, its own (L. *suus*).

The reflexive is often more fully *its own*, for which in earlier times *the own*, *it own*, were used: see [OWN](#).

1598 [FLORIO](#), *Spontaneamente*, willingly,..of himselfe, of his free will, for its owne sake [**1611** of free will or of it's owne sake]. **1603** — *Montaigne* Av, From translation all Science had it's of-spring. *Ibid.* Ep. Ded., My weaknesse you might bidde doe it's best. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.* 612 Nothing remooveth from it's owne place. **1605** [SYLVESTER](#) *Du Bartas* l. ii. 1191 And tempers with it's moist-full coldnes so Th' excessiue heate. **1620** [SHELTON](#) *Quix.* III. xvi. 99 In its Perfection and natural Conformity. **1623** *Shaks.'s 2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 393 (written c1593) The Cradle-babe, Dying with mothers dugges betweene it's lips. [So *Temp.* I. ii. 95, 393; *Wint. T.* I. ii. 151, 152, 157, 266; III. iii. 46. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 4 (c1603) Heauen grant vs its peace.] **1634** [A. WARWICK](#) *Spare Min.* (1636) 15 There is nothing..to be lost (but its love) by its hate. **1647** [LILLY](#) *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Being directed by his or its Digression. **1655** [FULLER](#) *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. §23 The Load-stone..forgetteth it's Property to draw Iron any longer. **1683** [BURNET](#) tr. *More's Utopia* Author's Epist. (1685) 24 If he consents to it's being published. **1728** [T. SHERIDAN](#) *Persius* Prol. (1739) 5 Who taught the Parrot it's usual Compliment? **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 132 [212] It's notorious how great its virtue is. **1802** [M. EDGEWORTH](#) *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 47 Her warning only accelerated it's fate. **1834** [J. H. NEWMAN](#) *Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. xvi. 234 The Gospel has its mysteries. **1879** [M^cCARTHY](#) *Own Times* II. xviii. 2 Its foreign policy was treacherous.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure (Federal Definition)**US Chamber of Commerce and Departments of Transportation Clearly Define Transportation Infrastructure as the Delivery of Goods and People**

Susanne Trimboth, Senior Research Economist in Capital Market Studies at Milken Institute, "Transportation Infrastructure: paving the Way," 2011

(http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/issues/infrastructure/files/2009TPI_Update_Economics_White_Paper_10712.pdf)

The strategy applied by the US Chamber of Commerce for the infrastructure performance index project presents a model for developing the way forward. A stakeholder-centric approach allows you to measure the right things, communicate to the people in a language they understand and get to ACTION faster. The process, detailed in the Technical Report last summer (US Chamber 2010), is basically this:

1. Clearly define "transportation infrastructure" as the underlying structures that support the delivery of inputs to places of production, goods and services to customers, and customers to marketplaces. The structures are:
 - Transit
 - Highways
 - Airports
 - Railways
 - Waterways (Ports)
 - Intermodal Links
2. Clearly define "performance" as "the degree to which the infrastructure system serves U.S. economic and multi-level business community objectives."
3. Based on input from the people (as labor and as consumers) and the businesses that use transportation infrastructure, define the broad criteria of performance as supply, quality of service and utilization (capacity to grow), as well as efficiency (getting from A to B without having to pass through C).

The first two steps can be completed by experts in the field, specialists, government entities, etc. But the last step is critical to successful planning for transportation performance and it is at this point that many DOTs and MTAs begin to fail in their improvement goals. They are not in the business of building roads or running transit railcars; that is a false starting point from which to attempt to implement the metrics and planning strategies that have been successfully applied in corporations. The product of DOTs and MTAs is to deliver inputs and labor to the place of production; to deliver goods and services to customers; and to bring customers to the retail marketplace. The entities that install and manage transportation infrastructure play a critical role in the economic process but they are not the economic purpose.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Given to States**Transportation Infrastructure is Assistance to States and Localities**

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "TIFIA Defined," 2010

(<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/defined/>)

The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program provides credit assistance for qualified projects of regional and national significance. Many large-scale, surface transportation projects - highway, transit, railroad, intermodal freight, and port access - are eligible for assistance. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, transit agencies, railroad companies, special authorities, special districts, and private entities. The TIFIA credit program is designed to fill market gaps and leverage substantial private co-investment by providing supplemental and subordinate capital. Each dollar of Federal funds can provide up to \$10 in TIFIA credit assistance and support up to \$30 in transportation infrastructure investment.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Surface Transit**Transportation Infrastructure Includes All Forms of Surface Transportation**

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "TIFIA Defined," 2010

(<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/defined/>)

The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) program provides credit assistance for qualified projects of regional and national significance. Many large-scale, surface transportation projects - highway, transit, railroad, intermodal freight, and port access - are eligible for assistance. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, transit agencies, railroad companies, special authorities, special districts, and private entities. The TIFIA credit program is designed to fill market gaps and leverage substantial private co-investment by providing supplemental and subordinate capital. Each dollar of Federal funds can provide up to \$10 in TIFIA credit assistance and support up to \$30 in transportation infrastructure investment.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure (Specific Programs)**Includes ITS, Bridges and Tunnels, Private Facilities and Access**

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "TIFIA Defined," 2010

(<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/tifia/defined/>)

Any type of project that is eligible for Federal assistance through existing surface transportation programs (highway projects and transit capital projects) is eligible for the TIFIA credit program, including intelligent transportation systems (ITS). In addition, the following types of projects are eligible: international bridges and tunnels; intercity passenger bus and rail facilities and vehicles; publicly owned freight rail facilities; private facilities providing public benefit for highway users; intermodal freight transfer facilities; projects that provide access to such facilities; service improvements on or adjacent to the National Highway System; and projects located within the boundary of a port terminal under certain conditions.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure is Not Land Use**Land Use and Transportation Infrastructure are Discrete Categories**

Center for Environmental Excellence, "Transportation and Sustainability Best Practices Background," New York Department of Transportation, May 27th, 2009

(<https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/greenlites/repository/AASHTO%20Sustainability%20Briefing%20Paper.pdf>)

Local jurisdictions govern land use decisions and DOTs often have little direct influence over land uses. Integrating land use planning with transportation infrastructure decisions — such as through partnership with local agencies — can help maintain the operational life of transportation investments. Land use patterns also work with the viability of a transportation system — urban transit systems are more successful (as measured in ridership) when the land uses around them are dense enough and include enough commercial land to spur usage.

**Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Lighting
and Cleanliness****Transportation Infrastructure Includes Cleanliness and Lighting**

Council on Virginia's Future, "Infrastructure Condition," Virginia Performs, May 2nd, 2012

(<http://vaperforms.virginia.gov/indicators/transportation/infrastructure.php>)

Transportation infrastructure that is not properly maintained will gradually deteriorate and lead to increasingly poor service, congestion, and reduced safety levels. Compared to properly maintained roads, those with potholes, poorly lit intersections, and shoulders littered with debris create more congestion and increased accidents per mile. Bridges age with time and can become significant safety hazards.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Freight/Goods

The Movement of Goods is Central To Transportation Infrastructure

Joint Transportation Research Program, School of Civil Engineering at Purdue University, "A Prescriptive Analysis of the Indiana Coal Transportation Infrastructure," November 2006

(<http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/energy/assets/pdfs/cctr/researchReports/Transportation-InterimReport-Dec06.pdf>)

The movement of goods through a transportation infrastructure is subject to numerous external factors that can be characterized by two attributes: process variation and dependency. Process variation is present in any activity and presents numerous challenges to efficiency. In particular, the current United States rail infrastructure includes many bottlenecks that can add significant incremental time to accepted 'average' transport times. Dependency refers to the concept that any supply chain is composed of a number of links and the interdependencies of the links determine overall efficiency of the supply chain.

**Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes
Sidewalks/Bike Lanes****Transportation Infrastructure Includes Sidewalks and Bike Lanes**

Denver Public Works Department, "Complete Streets Policy," May 17th, 2011

(<http://www.completestreets.org/webdocs/policy/cs-co-denver-policy.pdf>)

Transportation infrastructure is defined as any facility designed for transporting people and goods including, but not limited to, sidewalks, trails, bike lanes, highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railroads, mass transportation, and parking systems.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Tolls**Transportation Infrastructure Includes Toll Projects**

Robert W. Poole, Jr., director of transportation policy and Searle Freedom Trust Transportation Fellow at Reason Foundation, "Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Policy Brief," April 2011 (http://reason.org/files/transportation_infrastructure_finance_brief.pdf)

In the highway sector, most TIFIA support has been for toll projects, many of them done as long-term public-private partnerships (PPPs). In such a project, the private sector developer/operator may provide a "down payment" of equity, of perhaps 20% of the project cost. Senior debt, in the form of investmentgrade toll revenue bonds, might cover 30% to 40%. With a TIFIA loan taking care of another 25% to 33%, conventional state/federal highway funds would cover the remaining 10% to 20%. Transit projects would rely, typically, on a dedicated revenue stream such as a transportation sales tax to support both senior debt and the TIFIA loan, in addition to FTA grant funds.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Includes Public/Private Partnerships

Transportation Infrastructure Includes Public/Private Partnerships

Robert W. Poole, Jr., director of transportation policy and Searle Freedom Trust Transportation Fellow at Reason Foundation, "Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Policy Brief," April 2011
(http://reason.org/files/transportation_infrastructure_finance_brief.pdf)

\

In the highway sector, most TIFIA support has been for toll projects, many of them done as long-term public-private partnerships (PPPs). In such a project, the private sector developer/operator may provide a "down payment" of equity, of perhaps 20% of the project cost. Senior debt, in the form of investmentgrade toll revenue bonds, might cover 30% to 40%. With a TIFIA loan taking care of another 25% to 33%, conventional state/federal highway funds would cover the remaining 10% to 20%. Transit projects would rely, typically, on a dedicated revenue stream such as a transportation sales tax to support both senior debt and the TIFIA loan, in addition to FTA grant funds.

Definitions—Transportation Infrastructure Investment Includes Loans/Bonds/Financing
--

**Transportation Infrastructure Investment Includes Bonds, Loans and Financial Assistance in
Acquiring Funding**

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "TIFIA Fact Sheets," 2010

(http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/fact_sheets/tifia.htm)

TIFIA assistance provides improved access to capital markets, flexible repayment terms, and potentially more favorable interest rates than can be found in private capital markets for similar instruments. TIFIA can help advance expensive projects that otherwise might be delayed or deferred because of size, complexity, or uncertainty over the timing of revenues. Each dollar of Federal funds can provide approximately \$10 in TIFIA credit assistance and leverage \$30 in transportation infrastructure investment.

The ability to use TIFIA to partner with the Federal Government for essential and costly projects improves access to the capital markets. Large, complex projects frequently encounter market resistance as a result of investor concerns about risk, particularly in the case of subordinate and secondary sources of capital. However, with TIFIA, the government can be a flexible, patient investor by providing subordinate capital that may not be available through the capital markets on attractive terms. The flexibility provided by TIFIA can then enable the senior debt to demonstrate higher coverage margins and attain investment-grade bond ratings. By facilitating the borrower's access to the capital markets through TIFIA, major projects that might be delayed or accomplished with less efficiency can be advanced.

Definitions—Investment is Giving Money**Investment is the Act of Inserting Money**

Collins World English Dictionary, "Investment," 2009 (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/investment>)

1.
 - a. the act of investing money

Definitions—Investment Requires Expectation of Profit**Investment Implies the Expectation of Profit**

WordNet, "Investment," 2012 (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/investment>)

the act of investing; laying out money or capital in an enterprise with the expectation of profit

Definitions—Investment Infrastructure Shouldn't Be Financially Defined
Financial Definition Results in Impossible Questions—Obviously Profit Shouldn't Be the Relevant Category

Georg Indurst, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, "PENSION FUND INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE," OECD Working Papers, January 2009 (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/1/9/42052208.pdf>)

The definition of infrastructure investment seems intuitive. The OECD uses a simple and general definition for infrastructure as the system of public works in a country, state or region, including roads, utility lines and public buildings. A standard dictionary's definition is:

—The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons. □ (American Heritage Dictionary).

Infrastructure assets are traditionally defined by their physical characteristics. One can split them into two main categories, and a range of sectors within those: Economic infrastructure

- transport (e.g. toll roads, airports, seaport, tunnels, bridges, metro, rail systems)
- utilities (e.g. water supply, sewage system, energy distribution networks, power plants, pipelines, gas storage)
- communication (e.g. TV/ telephone transmitters, towers, satellites, cable networks)
- renewable energy

Social infrastructure

- education facilities
- health (hospitals and health care centres)
- security (e.g. prisons, police, military stations)
- others (e.g. parks).

There is a lot of variety within infrastructure if it is defined by its physical nature, and people disagree what exactly should or should not count as infrastructure asset. For example, do utility companies count as infrastructure? When their activities span production, distribution and networks, where is the dividing line?

More generally, where does public infrastructure end and private infrastructure start?

Financial industry analysts therefore tend to take a different route. They see certain commonalities, or common economic and financial characteristics of infrastructure. In particular, they emphasize the existence of limited competition, resulting from different sources.

- Economic: natural monopolies (e.g. energy distribution networks), public goods (e.g. broadcasting)

- Regulation: controlled charges and fee increases (e.g. toll roads), regulated utilities
- Concessions from public authorities: long-dating contracts (e.g. hospitals).

Infrastructure assets typically show one or more of the following stylized economic characteristics, including

- high barriers to entry
- economies of scale (e.g. high fixed, low variable costs)
- inelastic demand for services (giving pricing power)
- low operating cost and high target operating margins
- long duration (e.g. concessions of 25 years, leases up to 99 years).

From this, the investment industry deduces a number of favourable investment characteristics of infrastructure assets:

- stable and predictable cash flows
- long term income streams
- often inflation-linked (helping with liability-matching)
- in some countries, tax-effective
- returns insensitive to the fluctuations in business, interest rates, stock markets
- relatively low default rates
- low correlations with other assets classes (offering diversification potential)
- socially responsible investing (SRI) (providing public goods essential to society)⁸.

A caveat is necessary at this stage. The definition of infrastructure investment by its financial rather than physical characteristics creates new controversies. For example, what does the cash flow from a toll bridge have in common with the one from a school building project? Is the risk of an airport comparable to the risk of a gas distribution network? It is therefore important to look deeper into the investment process and vehicles.

Definitions—In**IN**

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

1. (used to indicate inclusion within space, a place, or limits): walking in the park.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

2. (used to indicate inclusion within something abstract or immaterial): in politics; in the autumn.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

3. (used to indicate inclusion within or occurrence during a period or limit of time): in ancient times; a task done in ten minutes.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

4. (used to indicate limitation or qualification, as of situation, condition, relation, manner, action, etc.): to speak in a whisper; to be similar in appearance.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

- adverb 9. in or into some place, position, state, relation, etc.: Please come in.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

10. on the inside; within.

IN

"in." *Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)*. Random House, Inc. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

- adjective 19. located or situated within; inner; internal: the in part of a mechanism.

IN

"in." *The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

- Within the limits, bounds, or area of: was hit in the face; born in the spring; a chair in the garden.

IN

"in." *The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

- From the outside to a point within; into: threw the letter in the wastebasket.

IN

"in." *The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

- To or at a situation or condition of: was split in two; in debt; a woman in love.

Definitions—In**IN**

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

With the aim or purpose of: followed in pursuit.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

With reference to: six inches in depth; has faith in your judgment.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

To or toward the inside: opened the door and stepped in.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

To or toward a destination or goal: The mob closed in.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

Within a place, as of business or residence: The manager is in before anyone else.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

So as to include or incorporate: Fold in the egg whites.

IN

"in." The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004. 28 May. 2008. <Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/in>>.

Located inside; inner.